(*c*) Grant of lands for cultivation.
(*d*) Bringing fallow lands under cultivation.
(*e*) Co-operative Farming.
(*f*) Grant of Takavi and Land Improvement loans to agriculturists.
(*g*) Cultivation of Subsidiary Food Crops.
(*h*) Activities of the various departments and private organisations assisting the G.M.F. Campaign.
(*i*) Intensive Paddy Cultivation under Japanese Method.
(*j*) Crop Competitions.
(*k*) Bangalore City Utilisation Scheme.
(*l*) Mysore City Utilisation Scheme.
and (*m*) Agricultural Statistics and Meteorology.

438. During the year, the total extent benefited by operation of all the Grow More Food Schemes was 1,90,141 acres. The additional production of food grains realised on the basis of the yard sticks adopted by the department has worked out to 1,54,014 tons.

439. These figures of additional production relate only to several aids extended by Government to the cultivators under the Grow More Food Campaign. But the additional production derived by the agriculturists not utilising the Government aids from agricultural operations such as sinking irrigation wells, etc., with their own resources, installing pumpsets at their own costs, ploughing lands by private tractors, applying fertilisers obtained from sources other than Government, etc., have not been assessed. The additional production derived from such private enterprise was also considerable.

440. The target of additional production fixed under the Five Year Plan ending 1955-56 is only 97·5 thousand tons, and this figure has already been exceeded by a considerable quantity at the end of the year itself. This was mostly due to the seasonal conditions during the year having been favourable and the intensive efforts made under the Japanese Method of Cultivation and in the National Extension Service Blocks. The increased interest in food production shown of late by the agricultural classes did also contribute to this achievement.

(iii) Civil Supplies.

441. The Department of Civil Supplies continued to administer the following Control Orders during the year :—

1. The Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

2. The Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948.

3. The Cotton Textiles Export (Control) Order, 1948.

4. The Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order, 1948.

and 5. The Mysore Cotton and Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, 1948.

442. In view of the very satisfactory supply position of cloth and yarn in the country and general slump in the trade, the policy of gradual decontrol adopted by the Government of India during the previous years was continued during the current official year also. At the beginning of the current year only partial control over price and distribution of long-cloth, shirtings, and bedsheets was exercised and the Government of India announced on 11th July 1953 the removal of all controls over price and distribution of cloth and yarn and in pursuance of the above decision all controls over price and distribution of cloth and yarn in the State were also withdrawn. Consequent on this decision, the collection of ½ (half) per cent centage by the State Government on all cloth and yarn imported to the State was also removed during February 1954.

443. The licensing of all classes of dealers in cloth and yarn was continued during the year and during February 1954 Government extended the Mysore Cloth and Yarn Dealers Licensing Order to Bellary District, and the license fee of wholesale cloth and yarn licenses which was Rs. 100 was reduced to Rs. 50 and that of a retail cloth and yarn dealers' licenses from Rs. 15 to Rs. 10. Consequent on the removal of price and distribution controls, licenses to all classes of dealers in cloth and yarn in the State were liberally issued.

444. Although the Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, was continued in the State during the year, transport permits were freely issued in favour of dealers for the movement of cloth and yarn outside the State.

Cement.

445. As against the allotment of 74,000 tons of cement made during the year 1952-53, the Government of India increased the allotment to 88,000 tons during the year. As the stock position of cement with dealers in the State

continued to be satisfactory during the year the licensed cement dealers in Bangalore City and Civil Station Area including Bangalore South and North Taluks were permitted to continue to sell cement without permits to the extent of 100 bags of cement per bonafide consumer, per month, and the dealers in the remaining parts of the State to sell cement up to 50 bags per consumer, per month.

446. There were 177 licensed dealers in the State at the commencement of the year, and 21 licenses were issued afresh bringing the total number to 198. Of these, 2 licenses were cancelled leaving 196 licenses pending at the close of the year.

447. The distribution of cement in the State has been decentralised. The Deputy Commissioners, the Revenue Sub-Division Officers and the Amildars in the State have been empowered to issue permits for cement to the bonafide consumers up to 100 bags, 20 bags and 10 bags respectively. The Presidents of the Taluk Multipurpose Co-operative Societies have also been authorised to issue permits for cement to consumers up to 5 bags. All applications for cement exceeding 100 bags and also all applications for cement pertaining to Bangalore North and South Taluks are being dealt with as usual by the Office of the Controller of Civil Supplies.

448. The Cotton Control Order 1950, continued to be in force and the system of A and C categories of licensing continued as in the previous year. The fee remained at Rs. 25 per license. After the transfer of Bellary District to Mysore, applications for the grant of licenses for dealing in cotton increased substantially, the total number of applications from 1st April 1953 to the end of March 1954 being 92, and those from Bellary were 19. Out of these, 89 have been granted licenses. Cotton.

449. The Mysore Drugs Control Act, 1950, remained in force and steps were taken to extend the provisions of the Act to the Bellary District also. Drugs.

450. The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948 remained in force during the year.

451. The Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 was repealed by the Government of India on 12th February 1954 in view of the improved condition of availability of

the articles controlled. The Government of India, however, have retained necessary powers to exercise control under the Industries (Development Regulation) Act.

452. The gross receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 3,28,641 (Rs. 5,98,000) and the entire administrative expenditure was Rs. 49,896 (Rs. 1,14,000).

453. The fall in the revenue receipts during the year was due to the following reasons ; —

1. Partial decontrol on certain varieties of mill goods with effect from 1st October 1952 and partial discontinuance of levy of ½ per cent centage on those varieties from 27th April 1953.

2. Total discontinuance of levy of centage on all varieties of mill goods with effect from 21st July 1953.

3. Total discontinuance of levy of centage on yarn with effect from 21st August 1953, and

4. The reduction of wholesale and retail cloth and yarn licensing fees from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50 and from Rs. 15 to Rs. 10 respectively with effect from 13th February 1954. The expenditure also was reduced due to reduction of staff and other charges.

454. With a view to economise the expenditure of the department on account of Establishment charges, etc., further retrenchment of staff was effected and the work of the department was carried on with the minimum staff.